IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 19, line 10 with the following rewritten paragraph.

To solve this dilemma, encoder 1030 comprises a delay 1055 that delays $u_{236}$ one cycle. Delay 1055 is part of circuit 1070. Additionally, circuit 1070 inputs a zero as the highest order symbol in cycle 0. Thus, in cycle 0, the three-parallel encoder 1000 is used to properly calculate $(0 \cdot x^{18} + u_{238} \cdot x^{17} + u_{237} \cdot x^{16})$. Three-parallel encoder 1000 passes $u_{238}$ and $u_{237}$, but these are delayed, using delays 1060, so that $u_{238}$, $u_{237}$, and $u_{236}$ arrive unchanged out of the encoder 1030 at the same time (as $c_{254}$, $c_{253}$, and $c_{252}$), which occurs during cycle 1. Also during cycle 1, the information symbols 1052 of $u_{235}$, $u_{234}$, and $u_{233}$ are received, $u_{233}$ is delayed, and the $(u_{236} \cdot x^{18} + u_{235} \cdot x^{17} + u_{234} \cdot x^{16})$ calculation is performed. This process continues for 79 cycles, at which time all redundancy symbols have been calculated by the encoder 1030. Note that one redundancy symbol, $c_{15}$, is output during cycle 79. The rest of the redundancy symbols merely have to be read out of encoder 1030. This is performed by inputting zero symbols into the encoder 1030 for five cycles and retrieving the other 15 redundancy symbols, $c_{14}$ through $c_0$. Circuit 1070 is used to input zeros for the appropriate number of cycles. Optionally, a system (not shown) into which encoder 1030 is placed can input zeros into circuit 1070.